

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

TWELFTH YEAR

No. 26

National Edition (4 pages), 50 cents a Year in Advance  
Wisconsin Edition (8 pages), \$1.00 a Year; Six Months 50 cents

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

Ten Weeks Ten Cents to New Subscribers Only in Advance,  
by Mail or at Office. For Bundle Rates See Page 4

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., OCT. 23, 1909

ESTABLISHED 1898

WHOLE  
NUMBER 586

## Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

What does education in extreme clerical hands mean? The murder of Prof. Ferrer gives the answer.

Which is the most detestable government on earth, Russia or Spain? That is a hard question to answer.

That Taft-Diaz handshaking affair was nothing—wait till Taft gets a chance to shake the also bloody hand of Alphonso! Would he shake it? Sure he would!

This ought to be a decent time for the Spanish embassy to the United States to pack their grips and sneak back to the damnable government from which they were sent.

Workmen at Milan, Italy, according to the dispatches, are fomenting a rent strike, owing to the extortionate rents being charged them, and have demanded that the untenanted royal palace, the archbishop's palace and various other edifices be thrown open for the use of the people.

The Illinois to-hour law for women workers was simply a copy of the Oregon law which has stood the test of the United States Supreme Court. But in spite of that fact an Illinois judge sets the law aside, to please the Illinois slave drivers, as unconstitutional. Is it any wonder the workingman feels a contempt of court!

The agitations of the archbishops for a division of the public school funds seems to have resulted in at least one thing; it has intensified the slanders against the public schools. In Brooklyn a few Sundays ago a Jesuit, one Father J. F. X. O'Connor declared that the public schools were "immoral and ungodly."

A missionary in the Congo is now on trial before King Leopold's court charged with having been guilty of "calumnious denunciation" toward the Kasai Rubber company, that has been guilty of torturing the natives. This is certainly the limit and it is to be hoped our corporation-selected judges do not take pattern after it!

Carnegie hall, in New York, was not large enough to hold the crowds that struggled to find lodgement within its historic walls at the Ferrer protest meeting, on Tuesday evening. Among the speakers was Charles Edward Russell, the well-known magazine writer. The meeting was one to make tyrants tremble, one of the most notable in the history of the city, yet how many were able to find any mention of it in the daily press of the land? Big meetings have been held in Chicago and other cities, but the Associated Press has been silent about them. There's a reason.

There are 11,000 agents scattered throughout Italy whose work it is to promote emigration from that country to the United States. A protest is developing in Italy and is daily gaining strength. It is charged that the emigration of Ital-

ian citizens is fostered by mercenary agents of American capitalists who demand cheap, uneducated labor. We have known this for a long time, but it appears that Italy is just beginning to find it out. In 1820 thirty Italian immigrants reached this country. In 1907 the number had risen to 300,000.

There is starvation and distress among the American people; there is hunger, distress and slavery of the worst kind in Mexico, yet we read the following in connection with the recent meeting of the rulers of the two countries:

That which will linger longest in the memory of the participants was the banquet tendered by President Diaz to his brother ruler from the north in the custom house at Jaurez. There was never anything just like it on the American continent. We must hark back to France and Spain for comparison with this feast at which the gold and silver and cut glass service alone represented a value of \$1,200,000. Maximilian brought the service of gold with him for the royal table of Mexico. It came into play tonight at the dinner at which the presidents of two great nations broke bread together.

Nero fiddled, it is said, while Rome burned. Taft and Diaz feast upon a million dollars' worth of dishes, while their subjects toil and moil and sweat and starve. Rulers are rulers the world over, in one age or in another. It is time the people stopped producing them!

The Chicago American rejoices at the selection of Henry E. Legler of Wisconsin, as librarian for the Chicago public library, as it will mean the establishment of sub-stations and the getting of the books into the hands of the people. From this we should judge that the Chicago library has been afflicted with dry rot, a condition that the new librarian will certainly change, if he does not belie his record.

The modern public library has become a powerful ally of the public school system in disseminating knowledge, and in Milwaukee almost every public school is a library sub-station.

More and more are all the various agencies for the spread of knowledge being correlated, and the bats of darkness crowded to the rear.

The evil of capitalism spreads round the globe like a mold.

For years European travelers in America and American travelers in Europe have remarked the difference between the two lands in the matter of business and labor activity.

In this country the daily routine is a frenzied race through the working hours whilst in Europe, in Germany, France and the other countries, there is a moderation, a sane deliberation in work that gives the working people, whether in counting room or factory, a chance to conserve their energies.

But capitalism is nothing if not a speeder-up and an exhaustor of men and it is getting after those "slothful" European conditions with a sharp stick.

In a recent issue of the United States government's daily newspa-

per, the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, the United States consul at Kehl reports on the new strife among German cities to extend their trade and commerce, and says that the "keen business sense" is stirring the contending cities to unwonted activity. Strassburg, for instance, throwing millions recently into the balance to help on the move.

Capitalism is international. And conditions are bound to be alike in all lands it rules sooner or later.

John Kenneth Turner, the author of the article in the American Magazine on "Barbarous Mexico," which Mexico tried to get this government to exclude from the mails (wonder if Taft and Diaz talked about it on the bridge!) got his information at first hand while traveling through Mexico last year. He represented himself as an American capitalist seeking to buy a plantation, and thus got many inside secrets. The constitution of Mexico "forbids slavery," but Turner says it is so common that in the state of Yucatan, for instance, a third of the population are slaves. Whippings are common. In some cases an outward pretense is made that the slaves are free laborers working out debts. He says slaves were always figured in per head at the market rate in the plantations offered him. The slaves are worked nearly to death, are half starved and get no money.

Some radical American publications are beginning to take cognizance of the fact that while British politics "is afire over the revolutionary land clauses of the new budget," the daily press of this country is practically silent about it.

Then also there is the wonderful Swedish strike. It is the best of news, judged from the usual newspaper standpoint, yet why are Americans kept ignorant of it by the sheets that contract to give them the happenings of the world?

The answer is easy. For one thing, the newspapers are owned by the big wealth interests and they know from promptings of self-interest, they know instinctively what it is safe for the people to think about.

The function of the daily press has come to be as much the suppression of news as the giving of it.

The suffragettes of London who defied the laws and went to prison undertook a "hunger strike"; they refused to eat. Then the prison officials very humanely forced food into their stomachs by means of metal tubes or pumps. Being ladies

## DEMOCRACY AND THE SCHOOLS.

If our democracy is to be essentially and really the pride and glory of men it must rest upon some fundamental and vital institution whose function it is to train individuals for participation in the form of government we avow. This prop beneath the republic, this universal factory whose output is to make and advance democracy, is for obvious reasons the free public school.—Supt. Brumbaugh, Philadelphia Public Schools.

of refinement they have had the ill-breeding to rebel at this treatment and now England is busy over the question as to whether such feeding is legal or not. As there is no supreme court for the purpose of making the laws in England, the authorities have no such refuge to hide behind.

In the preface to the novel called "The Battle," written by Cleveland Moffett occurs this telling sentence in answer to the criticism which the story, first put forth as a play, evoked:

"If the creed of Socialism is not set forth in 'The Battle' as clearly or as vigorously as the creed of capital, it is because I have never been able to understand what the real creed of Socialism is (ye gods!) among the various and conflicting varieties; also because I have never had much respect for a dream of universal happiness that involves wholesale confiscation of property of others."

It is certainly a remarkable and a shifty confession. First he says he wrote in ignorance, then takes it all back and admits he wrote from malice. Here we have a literary man who confesses two very decided disqualifications for literary work, and does so with bravado. There are many Moffetts extant today doing their little best to spread miseducation and petty prejudice; but it is not often that we can get one of them out into full view where his real soul can be held up to public gaze.

The United States circuit court of appeals has decided against

LESE MAJESTE. MEXICO CITY.—All of the type-setters and the kind employees who were arrested in connection with the closing and confiscating by the government of the opposition newspaper, El Anti-Reflectionist, have been released. The news editor, advertising manager and two reporters have been consigned to prison.

The article objected to was entitled "What is the mystery in the Diaz-Taft meeting?" signed by "Un Mexicano." The police department has interpreted portions of the article as slanders to President Diaz, a crime defined in the penal code.

Banker Walsh, and that artful and wholesale thief will have to go to prison.

How soon has come the downfall of the great newspaper owner of Chicago, who had a standing order to the editorial writers on his paper, the Chicago Chronicle, to make a daily editorial attack on Socialism and the labor unions. In fact, his paper tried to lead the fight on labor's two phases and he also sent out all sorts of printed matter in furtherance of that crusade.

We have before us a set of cards, with thin line red borders which Walsh sent to newspapers throughout the country as well as to leading manufacturers, containing salient bits from the Chronicle editorials denunciatory of both the Socialists and the unionists. One card reads: "What the mobs of Chicago need is the fear of God and government." Another: "Anarchy? There is no question for arbitration where there is organized violence and lawlessness. There can be no adequate remedy for the alarming symptoms everywhere visible in the body politic until the fact becomes generally known and appreciated that a good many of our people are endeavoring to establish and practice state Socialism in a society trained to a representative democracy."

Walsh, like many another rogue in business life, was not above playing on the strings of "patriotism" and class hatred. He can now languish in prison for five years and meditate over the fact that the honest movement of labor continues to rise in the scale of society and without fear of the kind of "government" that the rascal, John R. Walsh, represented.

Walsh is not in prison because he fought Socialism—that is not our claim. But we point to Walsh, now unmasked, as of the type of men who fight us the hardest.

If sixty thousand people were shipwrecked in your vicinity would you sit with folded hands and consider it no concern of yours? Yet that is what the most of the people of New York city do year in and year out in the presence of the sixty thousand mortals who are shipwrecked each year in that city—aye, shipwrecked, for that number of people were evicted from their "homes," and eviction is no gentler than shipwreck with no offers of help in sight.

There is such a thing as color blindness. And there must be such a thing as the inability to distinguish smells. Else why can any honest man defend rotten capitalism!

## Superstition and Kingcraft's Bloody Act World Aghast at "Official" Murder of Giant of Modern Education in Spain, Foulest Crime Since Burning of Giordano Bruno. Will Bring Separation of Church and State

Ferrer Is Shot

Barcelona, October 14.—Bullets from the rifles of soldiers who knew not the greatness of the man they were executing, carried death to Francisco Ferrer, the celebrated Spanish educator, at sunrise yesterday.

The shock of revulsion at the legalized assassination is spreading through the entire kingdom and finding a response in every civilized nation in the world.

Barcelona, Oct. 18.—Buried by soldiers in a secret grave in the manner in which Spain's hired as-

sassins have disposed of the remains of Francisco Ferrer, Spain's great educator.

This shows the fear of the rage and resentment of Ferrer's friends, which might burst into flame at any time. The government took it upon itself to officially refuse permission to Ferrer's friends to bury him.

Fist Fight in Cortes

Madrid, Oct. 18.—Despite opposition parliament was convoked. While Premier Maura was reading the tumult culminated in the exasperated conservatives rushing

upon the republicans with raised fists. Ushers, however, separated the combatants and the routine business of the session was carried out, although amid continual interruption. Seething crowds surrounded the parliament building during the session.

All Europe Excited

Paris, Oct. 17.—The news of the execution of the sentence of death imposed on Prof. Ferrer by the court martial, caused an outbreak of angry protest over continental Europe, serious rioting taking place

(Continued on page 2.)

## Prof. Ferrer and the Modern School Movement in Spain

(Translated from the French of Aristides Pratelle.)

WHEN eight years ago, Ferrer and his friends opened the Modern School of Barcelona, their first care was to advise the public that no religion would be taught in their school. They knew in advance that this declaration would bring on their heads the hatred of the clericals and that swords would be drawn in the army of bigots and hypocrites.

It will perhaps be of some use to remind those who may have forgotten them, of the real purposes of the rationalist instruction given at the Modern School. So long as the producers of social wealth do not rid their minds of the belief in the sanctity of private property as it now exists; so long as they will accept as an article of faith that ridiculous fable that "the poor and the rich ye shall always have with ye until the end of time"; so long as the new education is limited to the vulgarization of notions of hygiene and practical knowledge; so long as they will apply themselves only to the production of good employees—specialists in their respective lines of industry, but, who, continuously engrossed in the same work, acquire with difficulty a broad view of contemporary society and remain proof against all those liberal ideas which are indispensable to conscious being; so long the new generations Modern School included a study of all that which is favorable to the liberty of the individual, to the concord of the collectivity. His ideal was a reign of peace, well being and love for all men, without distinction of class or sex.



FRANCISCO FERRER.  
[From caption in Les Hommes du Jour, Paris.]

## Victor L. Berger in England

The first tidings of Comrade Victor L. Berger, on his trip to the international bureau of our party, at Brussels, have been received, and we take the following from the letters, which were not written for publication, but which will be of interest to his many friends nevertheless. The letters were mailed at London, delayed because the German ship on which he sailed did not afford British postage stamps, and being delayed by storm, passengers, on landing at port were at once whisked away to London by special train:

"I must confess that I never felt so intensely American as at the moment when they took off the bridge which connected the boat with the dock. My thoughts were far off in Milwaukee, and I feel queerly. I don't seem to know anybody on this boat. The second-class passengers are made up mainly of students, male and female, going abroad to study, of well-to-do farmers who are going to Germany for a visit and of small business men who are making the trip of their lives. I have been recognized by some of the passengers and now everybody knows who I am. Since yesterday I room in a very large and fine cabin of the first class, which was originally meant for four. And it came about in this way. There is a daily paper published on board which receives its news by wireless telegraphy. The so-called editor of the paper is the chief of the information bureau and knows very little English, although the paper is published in both German and English. Therefore, as soon as he heard I was on board he offered me the trip in the first class if I would help him with the paper. Now, I did not want to eat in the first class because one has to dress up for dinner, and because I am well satisfied with the bill of fare in the second class. However, I accepted the offer of the cabin and being given the choice of several, I chose the largest and brightest of them. As it is, I now have the privilege of the first and second cabin. The captain is also very friendly, as is the first officer and the purser.

"Sept. 20. Since yesterday we have had very bad and stormy weather. Half of the passengers are sick and the other half do not feel well. I have not had a sick minute and do not expect any. There are hardly a dozen passengers in the dining room. I cannot understand what they are fussing about. Of course, I will admit we have quite a storm. The captain marked it with '10' '12,' being the highest possible. The boat is rocking badly at the ends, but, however, the center of the boat where the dining room is located, is keeping up the even tenor of its way. I saw everything in the boat today except the machine room, and the captain said he would take me personally to the engineer and have him show me personally. He said that as a rule no one is permitted in that room, but he would make an exception in my case. My *Alltagliche Tageblatt* fellow has very cutely also put the German part on my shoulders—however, I do not mind it. Everybody on board is very friendly and attentive to me, everybody, including the

stewards and musicians, seem to know me by name.

Oct. 2. The weather has improved somewhat today, although it is still somewhat rainy and shaky. It is funny that I did not get sick at all. The captain says we are behind time on account of the storm—a day late—and there will be a special train on the dock to take us to London without a stop.

"London, Oct. 5. What a place London is! I have never seen anything like it. While there may be more rush in New York or Chicago, London is simply unique in its way. I met the national secretary of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, Comrade Johnson, and he took me around for a few hours. He also made dates for me to meet the Labor members of parliament, some odd fifty, tomorrow. For Thursday I have an appointment with Hyndman.

"London, Oct. 7.—I went to the Parliament last night—after spending all day in the poor quarter of London, mainly in a workhouse (something similar to our house of correction, only with the difference that it seems to be a "voluntary" servitude) in the East End. I was received very cordially by the members of the Labor party, practically all of whom are Socialists, although only the members of the Independent Labor Party and the Social-Democratic Federation, pay dues and carry a Socialist card. Almost all of these Labor members of parliament are prominent trade union leaders and I have met quite a few of them at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, which they attended as fraternal delegates from England.

The chairman of the parliamentary group, and the former chairman, Mr. Shackleton and Mr. Henderson, invited me to dinner in the restaurant connected with the House of Commons. After dinner—which took place at 7 p. m.—we had a very animated discussion about English conditions, particularly with the only Labor member who is still in the Liberal Party, a Mr. W. C. Steadman. It was rather serious at times, but always very good-natured, and lasted until after 11 p. m. I also met Keir Hardie and Mr. John Burns, at present a member of the British cabinet. I found the session of parliament rather interesting and much more dignified than the usual sessions in either house of our Congress.

Of course this is a particularly critical time. If the House of Lords should reject the finance bill—with its progressive income tax—then the House of Lords will do something no upper house has dared to do in England for many hundred years. According to the unwritten constitution of England the House of Lords has nothing to say in financial matters. And if they should do all of a sudden assert themselves now, simply because the "income tax" hits them very hard, it may mean the end of the upper house. The brightest of them realize that, and so does the king—according to some of the newspapers, although they do not come out as plainly as I do here. And the king is abolished he might possibly have to go with it. And therefore he is using his influence with the Lords to let the bill pass.

## English Budget Fight Is Warm

The following glimpse of the seething times in England over the question of the nationalizing of the land, as proposed in the Lloyd George budget, which the agitation in the Great Britain has forced, is taken from an account of an eye witness of some of the scenes, William Allen White, in his *Emporia (Kas.) Gazette*. Mr. George says:

"The party in power, headed by the lord chancellor of the exchequer—Lloyd George, a Welshman—is enacting a law which looks toward the nationalization of the land of England.

"The plan, as outlined in the government budget, is to secure a valuation of all English land. And whenever any land is sold, to take twenty per cent. of the increase in value of the land for the state.

"For instance, there is a vacant 100 foot lot at the corner of Tenth and Exchange, in Emporia, which the writer bought for \$500 some years ago. He has refused \$1,500 for it. Under the English proposal,

when he sells it, if he does sell it for \$1,500, the state, in addition to the regular annual taxes, would take \$200 before the deed would be registered, as its share of what the single taxers called the 'unearned increment.'"

"The man who bought the lot has done little, if anything, to earn that \$1,000; the people of Emporia have done most of it by living thriftily, peacefully and honestly, making the town a desirable residence place. They should, in fairness, have their share of the increase in the value of city property.

"This is no mere dream. It is a law now in actual practice in certain German cities. In England it is to be applied, not to agricultural lands, which grow in value through the owner's improvements, nor to small holdings, but to big city lots and estates—mostly of the lords and dukes.

"Naturally, the proposal of the government to tax the landlords' unearned increment in England produced a great outcry. And there was a great hubbalooboo. But as election after election returned members pledged to the proposition without the loss of a single member, it dawned upon the Tories that Liberalism would prevail.

"Last month there was a great mass meeting called in Hyde park, to support the government in its

(Continued on page 3.)

PEOPLE'S REALTY CO.,  
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.



## FERRER

**L**IBERTY, if possible, within the law; but at all events, liberty.

These words adorned a tablet which faced me in Boston, during my recent visit to that historic city. They pointed out the cobble stones, a spot marked by a peculiar pattern of the pavement, where the revolutionists were shot in Boston by the soldiers of King George III. But that was long ago.

Ferrer was striving to gain for the people of Spain those things for which the revolution of 1779 was fought.

But the president of these United States is holding friendly conferences with Diaz of Mexico. And the press of America says Ferrer was an anarchist, because the Spanish government says so, forsooth!

Of this much they may be sure: that it will not require as much injustice as Spain has suffered to create many Ferrers in America.

Winfield R. Gaylord.

## Germany's Wide Awake Unions

The trades union movement in the United States and in Europe was the subject of a speech by Herman Mueller, secretary of the Labor Secretariat in Berlin, Germany, and one of the three trades unionists sent here by the German lithographic trades union to study the political and economical labor movement in this country. Mueller drew a very interesting parallel between the American and European movement and freely criticized the tactics employed by the American central organization of labor. He scored the American Federation of Labor's policy of craft division, the system of large initiation fees practiced by many affiliated organizations, the spirit of caste and craft pride still prevailing in pure and simple unions, and showed plainly how these measures worked injury to the labor movement.

Mueller, in his introductory remarks, stated that the reception tendered to Gompers in Berlin was not meant for Gompers personally, but for the American labor movement. "We are accustomed," he said, "to treat every one civilly, no matter from where he comes, if he desires to study the German labor movement, even if he comes from the ranks of the honest bourgeois reformers and sociologists."

The speaker continued: "We in Germany hold that the labor movement, economically and politically, is one and indivisible; though both these parts act each on its respective field. But the goal, the overthrow of capitalism, is in both the same."

"Our trade unions are not as old as yours, but they are more progressive, and followed upon the founding of the Socialist party. The German economic movement followed the path pointed out by the Social-Democratic party. From the beginning, the movement was impregnated with the ideals of Socialism. And we always held to the views that a trade union not guided by this ideal must always wander into a blind alley, and become, under certain circumstances, reactionary. A union, guided by the Socialist spirit, will not subjugate the high goal of labor's emancipation to pecuniary trades interests, but will always keep in view its aim."

"We in Germany also had our quarrels; we also had our experiments, but generally, the principles of the industrial union prevailed."

"The 'Localists' in Germany have seen their days. The Metal Workers' Union of Germany organizes all those engaged in the metal industry irrespective of skill. And the highest skilled man is regarded no greater than the lowest. From this it will be clear that we were surprised to see how the 'unskilled' laborer is treated here, especially so when we found that he is even excluded from the union. Such tactics can't lead to anything else but great injury to the cause of labor."

"It is foolish to keep the unskilled worker out of the union; he must be recruited and made a co-fighter in labor's cause. Pittsburgh has shown where to false policy of exclusion leads."—*Bräuer-Zeitung*.

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You miss good ammunition if you do not carry Liebknecht's "Socialism and What It Seeks to Accomplish" round with you. This office. 10 cents a copy.

"Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. Ferrer, is a wonderful book. You cheat yourself by not reading it. This office. Cloth, \$1.

Cowardice is — to know what should be done and not to do it. — Confucius.

## Superstition and Kingcraft Murders Ferrer!

## Prof. Ferrer's Defense.

**T**HIS is what Ferrer said in his own defense at the recent farcical trial accorded him by Spain: He described how, with the police dogging his steps, he tried to keep out of sight during the rioting in Barcelona and vicinity. He denied that he had been involved in politics. He declared that he was solely interested in the improvement of the education of the youth of the country. He considered that the rising in Barcelona was quite spontaneous. He attributed the incendiarism that had occurred to the madness of the moment. He was convinced that his prosecution was the work of enemies who wanted to destroy his printing establishment, as they had his modern school. He denied the testimony of other witnesses and protested against the acceptance of hearsay evidence and the introduction of what he wrote as a youth twenty-four years ago, when he agitated for the establishment of a republic with the aid of the army.

## Spain's Royal Half-Idiot

**Worthless "Royal" Race That Live Like Parasites on the Spanish People**

**T**HE people, fortunately, are rebelling against their half-idiot government, the asinine mixture of superstition, bigotry, ignorance and cruelty that has ruled Spain for centuries. The downward path, so well mapped out and explained by Buckle in his magnificent "History of Civilization in England," is nearing an end. The people of Spain, a great and powerful people, will get rid of their king, throw off the cunning rule of bigoted exploiters and restore to the peninsula the intelligence and power of the old days.

Since the vile and blasphemous Torquemada began burning men alive in the name of God Almighty, and torturing the helpless "for the salvation of their souls," Torquemada's country and Torquemada's methods have gone farther and farther down the hill—Spain and Portugal have sunk hand in hand, and they are just about at the bottom. The king with the half-idiot face and the half-starved people will part company soon, let us hope. All power to THE REAL MEN OF SPAIN and to their rebellion against darkness, superstition and "the divine right" of the half-idiot.—*Arthur Brisbane*.

## News Suppressed in America

Chicago Daily Socialist: Seldom has there been a more flagrant example of the censorship of the capitalist press of America than has been furnished by the treatment over the case of Francisco Ferrer.

For weeks every European paper has been filled with the news of his trial and the efforts made in his behalf. Even the most conservative papers, if they made any pretense at common decency, have joined in this protest, and all have at least told the story of the struggle. Great meetings were held in every corner of Europe. National trade unions threatened general strikes and national boycotts of Spanish goods if he were injured, and they are now preparing to carry out these threats. In more than one country the fate of ministries hung about the outcome of that trial. In all the political kaleidoscope will suffice important changes because of Ferrer's death. The foremost scientists, teachers, writers and scholars of Europe were banded together in his defense.

Yet in the face of these facts the news agencies that supply the American press were almost completely silent.

The American press has not confined itself to suppressing the TRUTH in this matter. They have added deliberate lying. The *Inter*

*Ocean* of Thursday morning repeats the foul lie that has been sent out by the Spanish censors about the killing of monks and nuns by the revolutionists. Can the editor of the *Inter Ocean* be so hopelessly ignorant as not to know that that lie has been repudiated by even the most hide-bound conservative papers of Europe? Does he not know that the convents and monasteries which were destroyed by the enraged mob were simply the sweatshops and distilleries established by the religious orders that had been driven out of France?

An investigation of these charges was made after the riots had ceased and it was shown that but one member of any religious order had been killed, while members of these orders had been most active in urging the soldiers on to the massacre of Spanish laborers.

The capitalist press of America does not wish the workmen and women of this country to know the truth about the resistance to tyranny and exploitation by the workers of Europe. Such things tend to make the rule of American capitalists unstable.

Spain is not the only country in which there is a press censorship. It is more subtle in this country, but would be almost equally effectual were it not for the papers owned and controlled by the working class.

## Trying to Murder Truth

Francisco Ferrer, the one great educator that Spain has ever produced, was killed because those who rule Spain feared the schools that he established.

The claim that he was connected with the recent uprisings is farcical. But Ferrer had no part in that battle. His was the life of the scholar, the educator, the teacher. His only crime was that he established schools that taught the truth to the working class of Spain.

The whole system of exploitation and tyranny in Spain rests

upon the fact that SIXTY-EIGHT PER CENT OF THE POPULATION CAN NEITHER READ NOR WRITE. To keep the workers in ignorance is the principal object of the present so-called systems of speculation.

Ferrer dared to teach the truths of modern science, the facts of modern life, the real conditions of modern society. "The common people heard him gladly." They flocked to his schools, and these grew in number and in influence. The Spanish government saw these things and trembled.

and the Socialist press of the whole world is in violent eruption of righteous wrath and horror. The Spanish revolutionists frankly declare that the murder of Ferrer will cost Alphonso his life—and who can blame them in a country where law is a mockery

being held in France, Italy, Germany, England and Spain. The Pope is said to be deeply affected and made overtures to King Alphonso to spare Ferrer's life—at least to give him time and opportunity for a fair trial, but in vain. The *London Times* is thundering

The gradual rise of the cities of Christendom is one of the most interesting and significant things in history. Socialists should not miss the speech of Ferrer at "Socialism and the City," by Winfield R. Gaylord. This office. Twenty-five for a dollar.

"The common life is the life of the commonwealth."

JUST OFF THE PRESS!

**Why Workingmen Drink**

—and why rich men drink, for that matter—is a question worth getting the answer to. When you have gotten as close to the facts as Senator Gaylord has you may feel more ready to work on the real problem.

Frances Willard said that the problem was **POVERTY, NOT DRINK!**

**"County Option"**

by Senator Gaylord (just published) and find out. Prices—50 per copy, \$4.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand—postage or express prepaid. Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub. Co. 342-344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Alphonso Trembles

Paris, Oct. 19.—The *Petit Parisien* publishes a rumor from Barcelona that the prosecutor who demanded the death penalty for Ferrer, has been assassinated.

London, Oct. 18.—A mailed dispatch from the Madrid correspondent of the *Chronicle*, dated Oct. 17, says that since the news of the first Ferrer demonstrations were received at the palace King Alfonso has worn a dejected appearance.

Threatening letters are pouring in at the palace as well as at the residences of the ministers. The king has abandoned his daily outings.

The situation in Barcelona inspires grave fears. Any one uttering a word about Ferrer is arrested.

Madrid, Oct. 19.—So grave is the ministerial crisis arising from the Ferrer case, that today the successor to Premier Aznarra is already talked of. Senor Aznarra is said to be the likely successor to the head of the cabinet.

London, Oct. 19.—The opinion of R. B. Cunningham-Graham, one of the chief movers in the English agitation, who himself lived in Spain many years, was asked today. He said:

"Ferrer was a quiet, inoffensive, intellectual man who never spoke, never wrote and never was even a Socialist."

## Horror in France

Paris, Oct. 14.—The fate of Professor Ferrer has aroused since the beginning of his trial intense interest in France. The Paris papers devote pages to the case.

The radical papers indulge in the most violent language, placing responsibility for Ferrer's condemnation on the supremacy of the clerical reaction in Spain.

M. Jaures, the deputy who addressed a mass meeting of protest, had an interview in a morning paper in which he predicted that if Ferrer was shot a conflagration would be started which would not be extinguished until "Spanish political life has been purged of the clerical influences which are paralyzing the progress of the nation and shocking the conscience of Europe."

**Italian Populace Enraged**

Rome, Oct. 14.—The Piazza di Cam, which was crowded yesterday with 20,000 persons to protest against the sentence of death passed on Francisco Ferrer, was filled again today as the news of Ferrer's execution spread throughout the city. At first the early dispatches hardly met with any credence, but as confirmation arrived threats against the pope and Spain alike were mingled everywhere.

Those present were mostly laborers and shopkeepers, with a large proportion of the unemployed.

## Ferrer the Martyr

Christian Socialist: The civilized world, especially the more highly educated element, is in an agony of horror and speechless indignation because of the execution of the great Spanish educator and reformer, Francisco Ferrer, who has done so much to give Spain a modern school system. He was hated by the princes and priests of Spain because modern education means eventually the end of popular ignorance and governmental graft and tyranny. For years they have been trying to fasten some "crime" upon him without success. Now, in a trial that was in the eyes of European statesmen in general an utter travesty on justice, he has been convicted of instigating the recent riots at Barcelona.

Public indignation meetings are

Endorsements of R. A. Daguer's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?"

Rev. James U. Peebles, M.D., M.A., ex-United States consul in Turkey, of Little Creek, Mich., writes: "You had something to say and you said it well. I greatly admire your pamphlet. It should have an immense circulation."

Rev. Benj. F. Wilson of Girard, Kans., writes: "I have read with great pleasure your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism, etc.' You have written in a way that must disarm prejudice, compel attention and provoke thought. It is just the book to put into the hands of the class to whom you have written, and can't fail to do great good. Can you supply me with 500 or 1,000 copies?"

Major I. N. Chapman of Alameda, Cal., surveyor and civil engineer, writes: "Your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism, etc.' is most excellent. It ought to find its way into the hands of religious people throughout the world. God said 'let there be light!' your pamphlet will spread the light."

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and liberty dares scarcely be named even in secret?

Riots have occurred in Paris, Rome and elsewhere, and it seems likely that the Spanish revolution will break out with greater violence than ever.

Perhaps Ferrer can do more for Spanish liberty and world-wide freedom as a martyr than as a teacher. Let us not forget Calvary.

Nevertheless, it is only by fearless agitation and ceaseless education that we may hope for adequate results.

## A Foul Deed This!

Spain has eclipsed the foulest deeds of the human butcher who sits on the Russian throne. Ferrer's only crime was that he introduced into Spain something of the modern education which has been enjoyed in this and every civilized country in the world for more than fifty years.—*The Evolutionist*.

## THE DEATH OF FERRER.

**T**HE tyrant gloated in his fear. And Truth fell crushed and Freedom sighed, And millions felt a starting fear, When Ferrer died.

One living voice for truth was stilled, Yet he, in death, speaks loud and clear, "Oppression's rule is long, but know, Its end is near."

He died not as the martyrs died, Who toiled and suffered all alone, For over all the world today, As spirits kindred with his own.

And not in vain his blood was shed; From every drop a patriot springs To praise him for the light he spread And free their soil from kings.

A hopeful signal from the land Where king and priestly tyrant rule, This martyr's dying with the cry, "Long live the modern schools!" B. L.

Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange, indeed, if so celestial an article as Freedom should not be highly rated.—*Thos. Paine*.

Professor Charles Bushnell of Washington, D. C., in a recent lecture said: "IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE THE SOCIALISTS HAVE NOW SET THE MAIN ISSUE FOR EVERY POLITICAL PARTY, AND IT APPEARS TO BE ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME, AND NOT A VERY DISTANT TIME, WHEN THEY WILL DO SO IN AMERICA."

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist primer. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This office. 15 cents a copy.

Fellowship is life and lack of fellowship is death. Fellowship is heaven and lack of fellowship is hell; and the deeds that ye do on the earth it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them.—*William Morris*.

**THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.**

The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Social movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda. 50c will bring you several sample copies. 50c pays for the paper a whole year. Address 5633 Drexel Avenue, Chicago.

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## UNEMPLOYMENT

A NEW BOOKLET ON  
**THE BIGGEST PROBLEM**  
Written by SENATOR GAYLORD

Senator Gaylord introduced, at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, a resolution, in the form of a petition to congress, asking for immediate action to relieve the unemployment problem in this country.

Of course, the resolution was killed. The Republicans didn't want to know anything about it, for fear they might "recognize Socialism"—and the Democrats followed suit.

In searching for data on the subject, so as to present the argument as fully as possible, Senator Gaylord found a surprising scarcity of material available on American conditions. He began to start inquiries in every direction, however, and replies began to come in. Meanwhile the Senator was invited to debate the subject of "Unemployment and Socialism" with John Basil Barnhill. Mr. Barnhill did not know much about unemployment, or Socialism, either, but the debate gave Comrade Gaylord occasion to probe deeper into the question.

Finding such a scarcity of information on the subject, and no Socialist book or pamphlet bearing directly upon it in detail, he decided to give the American comrades the immediate use of what material he had already secured—meanwhile containing his investigations.

The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations.

The pamphlet deals with Seasonal Unemployment, Industrial Displacement, The Chronic Unemployed, The Panic and The Industrial Reserve Army. The returns from Wisconsin are given with especial accuracy and completeness.

We have heard much of unemployment, and most of us know what it is to be "out of a job." But this little work sets forth the fact, and the Socialist argument based upon it, with startling clearness.

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HEALTH is, in the writer's opinion, the "sine qua non" of all happiness; all else, he thinks, is but subordinately contributive; and questions of ethics and economics are merely the means to attain health, the greatest good. The writer thus dwells on wages, equitable compensation, profit and loss, competition in business, prevention of poverty, the advantages, disadvantages and purpose of wealth under existing conditions, and many other kindred subjects.

Rev. Faith, of the book, whose sole authority is the Bible, which permits no argument, is a composite picture of the orthodox clergyman who believes that all pleasures are sinful, who declare that all the evils of this life are intended for the welfare of our souls and that our trials and tribulations are to ennoble us and fit us for the eternal life to come.

Dr. Fact, whose authority is science, and as an agnostic physician has to reason, claims that this is our only life and considers the Bible a blasphemy and incongruous travesty of God rather than a proof of Him, or of a hereafter; he believes that we must seek our heaven within us and here on earth.

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344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.  
**FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER**  
Editor Associate  
"The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors."  
Official Paper of the Federated Trade Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.  
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

**TAKE NOTICE!**  
Nov. 6 we will print the first weekly lesson for the winter study course, devised by the National Executive Committee, and will print the lessons in their consecutive order each week thereafter. Locals and individual members are requested to take up this study course, using the lessons printed in this paper as a guide. For further information and books necessary to the course address the National Office, Socialist Party, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Since last report the national party referendum proposed by Milwaukee, Wis., first published May 8, have been seconded by Lorals Racine, Sheboygan and Madison, Wis.

Thomas L. Morgan, "Tommy" Morgan, of Chicago, has now blossomed forth as an editor. He has assumed editorial charge of the *Provoquer* and intends to use it, he says, to iron out some of the wrinkles in the party organization. He offers the little paper at 25 cents a year. It is published from 79 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Extensive arrangements are being made by woman suffrage associations throughout the United States for the entertainment of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragist and Socialist. Mrs. Pankhurst, who is expected here in about two weeks, will come under a suspended sentence of the English courts. She and her daughter were arrested last June for leading a deputation of eight women to the house of commons to see the prime minister. Mrs. Pankhurst introduced the plan of starving in jail and for that reason is out under suspended sentence.

**Swedish General Strike**  
(Cablegram.)  
"Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 9, 1909.—C. E. Tholin, 2517 Elms street, Chicago, Ill.:  
"No agreement in sight. The struggle may last all winter. Much help is needed. Do all you can."  
(Signed.)

**"LINDQUIST."**  
The national office of the party to date has sent to the strikers' headquarters in Sweden the sum of \$2,380.18. The national executive committee by unanimous vote repeats to the party members the above call. "DO ALL YOU CAN" and DO IT NOW. Remit to J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

**Cincinnati**  
Cincinnati has no Socialists in office, but it looks as if there will be a different tale to tell after this election. Comrade Nicholas Klein, the young attorney and a veteran Socialist, has been nominated by us for Assessor of Real Property, a new position, and it is a certainty

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## Labor in Spain Asks Help

Pablo Iglesias, the trade union and Socialist leader of Spain, has written to our national party in this country an appeal for aid in the terrible plight in which the progressive working class of Spain finds itself. The appeal, which is as follows, should not be in vain: "To the National Committee: "Dear Comrades—As we find ourselves at present in very hard circumstances we turn to you and other American comrades, in the hope that you will show your solidarity with the Spanish workers. "Because we did our duty and, in accordance with the anti-war resolutions of the International Congress of Stuttgart, agitated against the war with Morocco, the Spanish government has unchained all its fury against us. At first our open-air meetings were prohibited, then our indoor assemblies, and finally for days and weeks and months, in this same fortress by the sea. The carnage raged impetuously. With smiling lips and brow uplift. The gallant host doth stand and fall. For well they know that not one drop of blood shall flow in vain. For kingdoms shall be hewn in twain, and light and liberty shall follow in its train! Yes, they court the dark and silent grave to flee the fearful gloom That was ordained by the Holy Ser And by that boy who a king would be! One sad October morn, as the stroke of six, In this very fortress of Montjuich, There stood erect before that wall of shame, (Wrought by a boy, Alfonso is his name, the last king of Spain) A man of fame, the pride of Spain; He never bowed to king nor pope And guided people in their hope, He must then fall before that wall, For so ordained the Holy Ser And the beast who a king would be! Peace! Peace now reigns in the dismal hamlets of the fortress of Montjuich!

Peace, in the bosom of the sage; peace eternal for the brave! But from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, From o'er the Pyrenees and from distant Chili and Peru Comes the cry, like a thunderbolt: "Down with the beast who a king would be! Down! Forever Down!" Vision-haunted, terror-stricken is this king, Peace no longer dwells in him! And so it was ordained by the Holy Ser And by the boy who a king would be! Let that bleak fortress over the sea be a bulwark for the free. And let the grim prison key forever rust and mould. Side by side with the Bastille key. From all lands loud protests ring. O America, do you not hear the din! Raise your voice and crush that sin! Speak to the boy who a king would be: "Cruel tyrants cannot last; your hour approaches fast! Let not the Holy Ser ordain Nor that boy who a king would be—the last king of Spain!"

## Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

**For Secretary of State—A Woman!**  
THE Social-Democrats of Massachusetts have put a woman on their state ticket. They have nominated for secretary of state Mrs. Harriet D'Orsay, of Lynn.

Reading this interesting news reminded me of a neat, cozy, hospitable home in Lynn, where the tired Social-Democrat was ever welcomed by a kind, motherly soul—one of the truly maternal women—who found time to be a mother not only to her own brood of six, but to every weary comrade and in fact, to the whole world. And the reason why I am telling the readers of the Women's Circle about this Socialist woman of Massachusetts is because I want them to know that a good wife, a good mother and a good housekeeper can also find time to be a good and active Socialist.

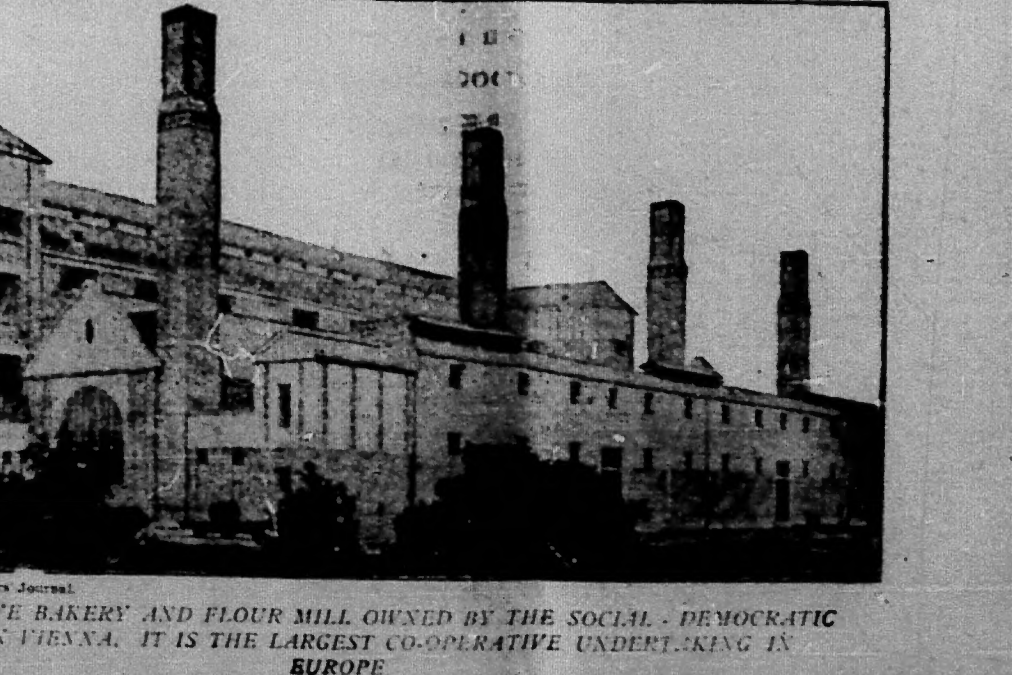
Talk about Socialism breaking up the home! This pleasant Lynn home did not look as if it was "broken up." Nothing or nobody was neglected. Yet Comrade D'Orsay was one of the busiest Socialists in the old Bay State.

A lady reporter on a capitalist paper, hearing of Mrs. D'Orsay's nomination on the Socialist ticket, called on her to see what a real live Socialist looked like.

"And," says the reporter, "I found Mrs. Harriet D'Orsay a large, placid, beaming person and not at all the wild-eyed, unkempt type that one is rather apt to associate with female Socialism. Her high honor sits very lightly on Mrs. D'Orsay's broad shoulders."

In answer to a question of the reporter, Mrs. D'Orsay said, "What would I do about my household duties if I had to be the state secretary? Well, I guess I could do them outside of office hours."

"The secretary of state doesn't have to be at his office day and night, does he? I guess I would do the way I've always done—get my work done first and then attend to my political duties."

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## The Builders' Column

**"Making Good"**  
Hully Gee! Gen. Sherman must have got into a sky pilot's nest in his law making city of D. C. this week, for when his results reached our office we combed six more undesirable to our increasing list. Keep them steered our way, comrade.  
Our book department still holds its place as "full back," where it dishes out the brain food to the workers who are willing to learn. Comrade Tanager, of the southern states named wild west state of Arizona, strolled into our business office with his unconcerned western manners and handed us a yearly subscription for a neighbor and also put down a three-dollar bill to be exchanged for that great Socialist novel, "Harry Ashton," by Dague. Did we smile? Well, I guess.  
Comrade Otto, of Wisconsin, passed a two-dollar money order our way and requested that we should put a couple of names on our list that had expired. How willing we would be to have more Ottos request the same.  
From Comrade Rieboldt, of Niagara: "Find enclosed 50 cents in postage for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. It will be a pleasure to see it again. Labor conditions are very peculiar in corporation town." If there were only a greater number who could see things as they are, the same as our comrade here!  
Comrade McCaleb, of La Crosse, got a club of four together to accept our offer of Paris Modes and the HERALD for one year each. It didn't take him any length of time to get it, either. Don't overlook our offer, comrades, if you want your money's worth.

## Homes of Labor the World Around

**Labor Temple Idea Spreading**  
For years organized labor was on the defensive. The period of struggle to win the confidence of the men and women it was most to benefit made impossible much constructive work. These were those years when every cent that could be spared had to go out in keeping organizers in the field.  
In the evolution of organized labor the trades council came into being to make effective the combined strength of all the crafts. Similarity of aim and the need of mutual support has given rise to the central bodies, and with their growth has been born the need of buildings devoted to aid owned by labor.  
For many years unionists have regretted the waste incident to rent-paying, but until we reached the established age there was no change. Only until organized labor had lived and survived the buffeting of years could there be a future bright enough to make the acquisition of property the correct move.  
Less than six years ago Seattle entered the field with a beautiful three-story structure especially planned with halls, committee rooms, library, billiard hall, game rooms—in short, a workman's business building and a club combined.  
Later the growth of the town added another story and now the demand for the temple the hustler place in that bustling city. It is in Seattle also that the waitresses' union has a splendid residence for their members who are sick or out of work.  
Toronto, Canada, got the fever and erected a substantial brick and stone structure, which has not only given a comfortable home to nnn Canadian laborers at reduced rent, but has proved a dividend payer that many a money-lender would be glad to get possession of.  
There is before us the annual report of the Toronto Temple company for the year 1907-8. It is a most encouraging showing. The income was: From pool and billiards, \$3,128.85; cigars and tobacco, \$755.90; rent, \$7,111.35; shares sold, \$1,403; sundries, \$662.55. Expenses included \$3,500 paid off mortgage; \$1,088.83 for interest; wages, \$3,222.08; water, light and heat \$1,805.08; insurance and taxes, \$567.36; general expenses, \$882.40; repairs, \$624.62, and furniture, \$745. With a balance from the previous year there was left in the bank to the temple's credit \$3,385.06.  
One feature of the Toronto temple worthy of note was the provision for unions on strike to use the building rent free.  
It is the policy of the directors to deal generously with unions on strike, and it is not exaggerating to state that thousands of dollars have been saved to the tenants of the temple during the past three years because of this policy.  
So successful has this Toronto venture been that the directors are planning to buy additional property to the south of the present site to permit expansion.  
Then there is Los Angeles, the home of the notorious Otis. In that city the unions saw the advantage of getting near the ground. So they bought a site and began the erection of a home, which, while not yet completed, is in every day use.  
In this year of 1909 we have entered the building stage. All over the land campaigns are on. In a dozen or so California cities sites are owned by the associations formed by the unions. Stockton, Sacramento and Oakland have planned for the early erection of temples, while San Jose has her unions housed under a jointly owned roof.  
But it is in San Francisco, where, since the earthquake, unionism has had its finest triumph in home building. The Building Trades Council's temple on Fourteenth and Guerrero streets is probably the finest home dedicated to unionism in the world. On a site 90 by 131 feet stands a three-story structure of steel, concrete, brick and stone—Labor News.

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# Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

**HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.**  
**TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742**

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

**OFFICERS:**  
 Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.  
 Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 34 Ninth St.  
 Secretary—EMIL WOLLAEGER, 1056 Kinnickinnic St.  
 Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:** William Griebling, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edward Benenberg.

**LABEL SECTION:** Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Aaron Miller, V. C. J. Brophy, Treas., J. Reicher, Sec.

**BUILDING TRADES SECTION:** Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec., John Schweigert, 835 Fifth St. Sec., Henry Rumpel, 318 State St. Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. A. T. Dept.)

**THE UNION LABEL** continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not taken from us the right to employ this label as the old-labor's freedom. While we wait, let us **USE ITS POWER**



## Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is played in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

**FRED. GROSSE**  
 FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS  
 577 E. Water St.  
 Shaving Parlor

**J. N. GAUER**  
 SHAVING PARLOR  
 805 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE  
 Opposite South Bay St.

**H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP**  
 First-Class Work Guaranteed.  
 452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

**Kinsella & Jorns**  
 Shaving Parlor  
 227 1/2 Howell Ave.

**LOUIS JUNGMAN BARBER SHOP**  
 825 Ninth St.

**H. C. MUNDT SHAVING PARLOR**  
 168 LLOYD ST.  
 Fine Line of Union Cigars

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## Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Oct. 20, 1909. Bro. M. H. Whittaker in the chair. Bro. Joseph Sultaire, vice chairman.

All officers present. Minutes read and approved.

Roll call of organizations dispensed with.

New delegates seated from the Lathers No. 1, Federal Labor Union No. 8002, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 351, Brewery Workers No. 9, Journeymen Tailors No. 86, Lithographers No. 7.

The Building Trades section reported that its charter had been called in by the national body and that it had thereupon reorganized as the "Milwaukee Building Trades Council and appointed a committee consisting of Bros. Reisse, Runge, Griebling, Schweigert and Raasch, to draw up rules and regulations. Report filed.

The Label section reported on its work. Report filed.

The special committee to investigate and reopen the Jeske case reported as follows:

"Your special committee that was appointed to investigate and give a rehearing on the complaint made against Bro. Charles Jeske by Bro. William Griebling, business agent of the Building Trades Council, for having violated the trade union principles, beg leave to make the following report:

"The committee met Wednesday, Oct. 13, and heard the testimony of both the complainant and defendant, together with the witness in the case. While there was a violation of trade union principles, that the said violation was not committed or even approved of by Bro. Charles E. Jeske, as from a sworn statement, submitted, in which he took the precaution in case of other help being employed except those who were directly financially interested that such help should be union help. As the cottage erected on Lake Okauchee was a family matter, therefore, your committee is of the opinion that it is neither legally nor morally right that when one member of the family violates the law that another member immediately endeavored to rectify the mistake made, as was proven in this case.

"Your committee, in summing up the case, find that there was no direct violation of the principles of trade unionism by Bro. Charles E. Jeske; that the case can only be considered a family question and should be considered as such.

"Therefore, your committee recommends that from the evidence submitted, the case should be dropped, as it is of no benefit to the trade union movement and will only result, if continued, in strengthening the enemies thereof.

Fraternally submitted,  
 Emil Wollaeger, Chairman.  
 A. Walters, Secretary.  
 John M. Benesman.

Moved to approve report. Division called for and meeting proceeded to ballot. Tellers retired. The vote resulted: Ayes 78, noes 46, and five blank. The report was declared adopted.

The executive board reported that a communication had been received from the American Federation of Labor, asking list of unions and the hours of work and wages of each, and the board recommended that the business agent procure and send on the information desired. On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

A communication relative to the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers was referred to the American Federation of Labor convention on recommendation of the executive board.

The board reported receiving a list of union hat manufacturers and recommended that it be posted in the business agent's office. Approved.

The board reported in favor of loaning the Building Trades section \$300 for a period of six months. Carried, 56 to 33.

A communication was read from the general strike in Sweden.

The board recommended that a 10-inch advertisement be given the Polish paper, *Naprzod*, until the first of the year. Concurred in.

A complaint by the Bartenders and Waiters against the Horseshoers was held in abeyance in order that an adjustment of the trouble might be attempted by the business agent.

A communication from the Metal Trades Council of Cleveland, O., announcing a strike of all crafts against the Loew Mfg. Co., makers of brewery and other machinery, was referred to the business agent with instructions to notify all brewers and plumbers' supply houses.

The board presented resolutions on the murder of Prof. Ferrer by the Spanish government, which were unanimously adopted.

On motion the report of the executive board was concurred in as a whole.

The Barbers reported placing the union cards at shops of Frey, 10 Sycamore street; Sharping, 282 National avenue, and Buelow, 331 Clinton street.

The Printers announced that the lantern slides of the Union Printers' Home, in Colorado, would be given next week at the Crystal theater.

The Building Trades section announced that it would have a benefit week at the Star theater beginning Nov. 21.

# Labor Mourns Ferrer!

Whereas, Prof. Francisco Ferrer, world-famed educator and champion of the working people in their rights to better citizenship and better education, has been foully murdered by the hellish powers of darkness and reaction in Spain, acting through the half-witted murdering who occupies the throne of that forsaken land; and

Whereas, Prof. Ferrer not only started modern non-sectarian education in Spain, but also co-operated with the trade union movement of that country in its struggles, both of which brought him the blood-thirsty hostility of both the powers of kingcraft and of the bats of superstition; therefore,

Resolved, By the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee that we denounce the government of Spain for this blackest of crimes against progress and education; and, further,

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves anew in the struggle of the working people of the world to free themselves from their oppressors who endeavor to keep them in ignorance in order to filch from Labor the vast wealth which its incessant toil produces.

Unanimously passed by Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, Wednesday evening.

## Charter Revoked

The Building Trades department of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council has had its charter from the national organization revoked because it refused to unseat the Electrical Workers at the dictation of middle-class A. F. of L. rulers.

The department immediately reorganized as the Milwaukee Building Trades Council, and will walk without A. F. of L. leading strings for a while until the national organization comes to its senses.

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## Boys Wanted

Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on down-town streets. Will pay no less than 50 cents a day and one-half of sales in addition. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask Mr. Bistorius, this office.

The national secretary of the league was instructed to organize and maintain a bureau of information and advice for the union women of the United States in regard to the industrial decisions rendered by the federal and state courts.

The report of the committee on legislation was adopted by the convention. This report recommended an eight-hour work day, abolition of night work for women, protected machinery, sanitary workshops, increase in the number of woman factory inspectors, prohibition of employment of women two months before and two months after confinement, pensions for mothers during lying-in periods, a minimum wage for women in sweated industries, and other measures for the advantage of working women.

A resolution for excluding Japanese and Koreans in the last session of the convention was voted down. An amendment to the preamble of the constitution, stating that one of the purposes of the league was the bringing together of all persons interested in the spreading of trades unionism, was also voted down.

One of the most interesting features of the convention was the address of Miss Mary MacArthur, fraternal delegate of the English Women's Trade Union League. She reported excellent results from the very progressive laws for the benefit of the working class recently enacted in Great Britain through the efforts of the Labor and Socialist members of parliament.

The fraternal delegates from the German women clubs also gave an interesting report.

The convention elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago; vice president, Mrs. Mary K. O. Sullivan, of Boston; second vice president, Miss Malinda Scott, of New York; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. W. Kneffler, of St. Louis.

Fraternally submitted,  
 E. H. Thomas.

Business Agent Handley of the Machinists of Milwaukee, informs us that the recent effort to get more craftsmen into the union has caused the enrollment of 112 new members since August. That's going some, we sort of guess. Let the good work keep up! Every man who is eligible should be in the union, shoulder to shoulder with his mates and helping on the collective effort to better human conditions for the producing class.

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tion of the American Federation of Labor, Bro. Victor L. Berger was voted a credential to represent the State Federation at said convention without compensation. The secretary, due to requests for agitation and organization work was instructed to engage Bro. Edward Basenberg for such services, subject to instructions and recall.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fraternally submitted,  
 Fred Brockhausen, Secy.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 17, 1909.  
 Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 17, 1909.  
 Executive Board session and conference with Executive Board, Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Paul Luetten, chairman.  
 Bro. Brockhausen was appointed to act in conjunction with other labor central bodies of Milwaukee to arrange a protest mass meeting concerning the assassination of Educator Francisco Ferrer by the Spanish government.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the secretary of the Milwaukee Citizens' Business League relative to the convention of the National Society for the promotion of Industrial Education, to be held in Milwaukee, Dec. 1, 2, 3.

Adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fraternally submitted,  
 Fred Brockhausen, Secy.

To the State Executive Board of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

Gentlemen and Brothers: I take pleasure in reporting to you that I attended as your delegate the convention of the Women's Trade Union League, held in Chicago, beginning on Sept. 27th. I attended the first four days of the convention, but was unable to be present at the final session.

Seventy-one delegates were in attendance at this, the first national convention of the league. The four local leagues, situated in New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, presented interesting reports of their work and the success of their efforts in organizing women into trades unions.

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The Building Trades Council of Milwaukee has arranged for a benefit week at the Star theater, beginning Nov. 21.

The national secretary of the league was instructed to organize and maintain a bureau of information and advice for the union women of the United States in regard to the industrial decisions rendered by the federal and state courts.

The report of the committee on legislation was adopted by the convention. This report recommended an eight-hour work day, abolition of night work for women, protected machinery, sanitary workshops, increase in the number of woman factory inspectors, prohibition of employment of women two months before and two months after confinement, pensions for mothers during lying-in periods, a minimum wage for women in sweated industries, and other measures for the advantage of working women.

## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

### GENERAL OFFICERS

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 FRED K. BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 333 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

FRANK METCALFE, 647 Dover St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 PAUL LUETTEN, 1111 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 208 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.  
 HARRY SIDMORE, 825 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.  
 H. D. BONNAMY, 1118 Madison St., Eau Claire, Wis.

### UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has overruled the Sherman Anti-Trust law as applied to LABOR UNIONS. Consider your rights in the light of the decision. The "Unfair List" here before appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

**Wage Earners Wake Up!**

Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your ballot for emancipation from wage slavery.

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## Boys Wanted

Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on down-town streets. Will pay no less than 50 cents a day and one-half of sales in addition. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask Mr. Bistorius, this office.

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Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on down-town streets. Will pay no less than 50 cents a day and one-half of sales in addition. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask Mr. Bistorius, this office.



# A FINE SET OF BOOKS Free in Return For a Little Time

LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES. TEN MASSIVE VOLUMES. VALUE OVER \$50.00 PER SET.

Will you give us a little of your time? We will reward you handsomely. You can earn a set of books which every Socialist ought to possess. No Socialist library is complete without it. Read what Victor L. Berger says about the set. Why not get the set when it can be secured without one cent of cost to you? All we want is to have you help us get a few hundred life subscribers to the Social-Democratic Herald. Here is the plan.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company publishes the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*, *VORWAERTS*, and *WAHRHEIT* (four German papers), is the proprietor of the Co-operative Printery and also of a rapidly growing book department, which publishes and prints many titles itself and handles thousands of books and pamphlets of other publishers.

Our papers, like all other Socialist papers in this country, still have a deficit to contend with. The printing department as well as our book department, of course, yield a profit, but not sufficient to overcome the deficit of the three papers. Our deficit which is not met from these two sources is nearly all raised by picnic and carnival proceeds, private donations and by the sale of capital stock.

Our cash deficit is the result of three causes. Perhaps before we state the causes, we had better define what we mean by cash deficit. Not all of it is loss, as many might think. It is that amount of cash disbursed or spent for the conduct and maintenance of the business, over and above the income derived from regular receipts. Disbursements include such items as rent, light, wages, repairs, new machinery, new books, etc. Regular receipts come from the income from subscriptions, advertising, book sales, printing, etc. These receipts do not include picnic and carnival proceeds, donations or proceeds from the sale of capital stock, loans or bonds. These latter items are special receipts from which the deficit is met and from which the cost of publishing new books and the payment of new machinery is provided. So you see, what is really new capital, and should be charged as such, is included in disbursements. Let us now proceed to enumerate the causes of this deficit.

The first cause comes from the fact that the regular receipts from the *HERALD*, *VORWAERTS*, and *WAHRHEIT* are smaller than the operating expenses; the second, because the profits of the book department are not sufficient to pay for the publishing of a constantly increasing list of new books, the demand for which always far exceeds our ability to supply; and third, the constant demand for new type, new machinery, etc.—in short, new equipment which is absolutely necessary to keep up with our increasing business.

During the first eight months of 1909 the net deficit resulting from operation alone and not yet covered by donations, amounts to a little over \$200. The amount invested in new books is nearly \$700, and the amount spent for new tools, machinery, type, etc., is over \$900. All told, the total for these three items is approximately \$1,800.

## Victor L. Berger in the "Social-Democratic Herald."

November 2, 1907.

### CIVILIZATION'S MANY ASPECTS.

#### NEW PUBLICATION OF GREAT VALUE TO SOCIAL STUDENTS.

The "Library of Original Sources" Gives a Vast Amount of Information That Socialists Especially Can Draw Upon. All Departments of Human Activity Must be Studied.

Every Socialist should know something besides his Karl Marx—while, by the way, those who know the least about him quote the most. The mere knowledge of a few Socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a "scientific" Socialist.

In order to know why Socialism is coming, a Socialist should have some idea of the theory of evolution, and some knowledge of history. In order to know why it is coming, he must know something of economic development.

We as Socialists are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of "shallow village tales," the story of the coronations, weddings and burials of kings. Nor is it simply an account of battles lost and won, so many thousands killed on either side, and this or that king or general given all the glory. No. For us the true lesson of history is the story of the progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal savagery to enlightenment, culture and humanity. A great English statesman has wisely said, "The history of the future is to be read in the pages of the past."

No one realizes this truth more than the really scientific Socialist. The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner in which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system.

These are the most instructive lessons of history. Now these lessons, as we have already said, must be taught in the history of the people, in the history of their industrial and social and intellectual life—in the ideas that ruled and moved humanity from time to time. The knowledge of these ideas is of vital interest to the Socialist. Books, pamphlets, etc., represent the ideas of their respective times and have in turn influenced the ideas of those times. Of course we have histories of civilization and of literature, but no digest or comment can give the ideas of any author or thinker so well as he can give them himself in his own language.

To do this is the aim of a set of books recently published under the title of *Library of Original Sources*. It gives in ten volumes a history of the various lines of human development. And what is its special advantage, this history is given in the original documents that formed the milestones of the development.

The religious systems of the early nations were the first ideas of mankind. The *Library of Original Sources* very properly begins with these various religions of the earliest antiquity. The first volume contains the Babylonian account of the creation, the Chaldean book of the flood, the Egyptian Book of the Dead and hymn to the Nile, the Vedic Hymns of the Brahmins, the Laws of Manu, the writings of the Buddhists, and of the Pre-Christian Zoroaster, and the Sayings of Confucius. Here we have represented all the ancient religions of the world. The comparison of these with the earliest books of the Old Testament is very interesting as well as instructive.

Volume II takes up the ideas of Greece, its institutions and philosophies

from Plato to Epicurus. Volume III contains the history of the civilization of Rome as given by the Roman historians, and selections from the greatest Roman writers. The fourth and fifth volumes give the ideas of the Middle Ages and of the great popular movements of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Then follow the political and scientific writings of the subsequent ages down to our own era. And all this is given in the very words of the men of those times.

Take, for instance, the subject of "Social Movements," which comprises the first part of the tenth volume. Under this head we have first the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," with a fine portrait of Karl Marx. Second, "Scientific Socialism," by Frederic Engels. Third, an article on "The Public Control of Railroads," taken from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Fourth, "A Comparison of Municipal and Private Ownership," by the Commissioner of Labor, 1894. Fifth, an essay on "English State Socialism," by H. W. Macrosty, of the English Fabian Society.

Other subjects are as fully and ably treated. Take, for another example, the topic of "Political Ideas of the United States," between the years 1833 and 1890, which occupies a large part of the ninth volume. Here we have articles on "Slave Conditions," by Basil Hall; "Morals of Slavery," by Harriet Martineau; and "The Rights of Slavery," by George McDuffie; William Lloyd Garrison, the fearless agitator of the old anti-slavery days, is represented by four of his characteristic essays, entitled, "The Liberator," "The Constitution a 'Covenant with Death and an Agreement with Hell,'" "No Union with Slaveholders," and "In Support of the American Anti-Slavery Society." This section also includes the famous speech of Wendell Phillips on "The Murder of Lovejoy," which cost Phillips his social position as a rising young lawyer in Boston—a speech which will find an answering chord in every Socialist heart. Here are also speeches and essays by Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, John Calhoun, Henry Clay, William Henry Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, and Chief Justice Taney. Here also are the party platforms of the Republican, "Douglas Democratic," "Southern Democratic" and "Constitutional Union" parties of 1860. The "Secession Ordinance of South Carolina and South Carolina's 'Declaration of Causes'" close this section, which in itself contains more real American history than any mere dry chronicle of political or military campaigns.

The scientific departments also are filled with articles by the foremost scientists of modern times, Darwin, Haeckel, Spencer, Welsmann and others. Roentgen gives an account of the X-Rays. W. H. Preece writes on Wireless Telegraphy.

In short, each department of human thought or knowledge—religion, philosophy, politics, economics, education, evolution, physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, philology, history, archaeology—is represented by its best men. We see the beginning of each of these sciences in centuries and epochs gone by, and its development to its present status. And in every case it is some of the original works that are reprinted.

Socialists are coming to understand that there is no subject which is not necessary in the Socialist movement. As our work becomes more constructive, as our opportunities widen and new responsibilities are laid upon us, it is becoming daily clearer to the conscientious and thoughtful Socialist that no department of human activity is foreign to him. It is at the same time imperative to learn how everything developed and is still developing and changing into a better system.

In this sense, "The Library of Original Sources" will prove a treasure indeed and a mine of invaluable information.

for the whole people, through the establishment of Socialism. If the company in the future should make a profit on the year's business, such profit would naturally go into the improvement and enlargement of the plant. If some time there should be a surplus above that need, the stockholders would, undoubtedly, vote to contribute it to the Social-Democratic party. However, each stockholder receives a dividend annually in the form of a life subscription to the *HERALD*, which goes with the stock.

It is safe to say that none of our stockholders expect any other dividends. They have simply invested their money in the publishing company to help the cause of Socialism. The question of dividends is not likely to arise for years. Contrary to other Socialist papers, who undoubtedly in the best of faith believe they will soon be on a self-sustaining basis, we can see that, even if that point is reached so far as operating expenses are concerned, there will be many, many years of great sacrifices before Socialist publishing houses will be in a position to provide also for improvements and enlargements from their regular income. Consequently cash dividends will not worry us for a long while.

Now for the offer! We need money and want more subscribers. So, rather than ask for donations, all of which are badly needed for the campaign deficit fund, we want to and must dispose of these shares right away. In order to have paid the above mentioned \$1,800, we had to borrow the money. This must be repaid soon. An extension of these obligations is entirely out of the question. Therefore, no time must be lost. To stimulate the sale we will give one set of these books to the comrade selling the greatest number of these four hundred shares and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid in advance sales will be counted in this contest.

When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the *HERALD* in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company.

Send for instructions and a list at once—before you do a single other thing. The books will be awarded as soon as the four hundred shares are sold. Progress of the sale will be reported in the *HERALD* each week. Get busy! Start right now!

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 342-344-346 SIXTH ST. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

### Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The 20th Ward Branch, S.D. P., will hold a prize schafskopf and skat tournament at Kettelmann's hall, corner 21st and Center sts., Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31. A number of cash as well as merchandise prizes will come up for distribution. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

All necessary arrangement for the Ninth Ward Branch, S.D. P., grand

entertainment and ball which is to be held at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 24, have been looked after. The committee on arrangements offers an excellent afternoon program to be followed by a sociable in the evening. Admission 15 cents, after 6 o'clock 25 cents.

The South Side Women's Branch held a very successful card tournament at Meier's hall, corner Muskego and Mitchell sts., last Sunday afternoon.

The Town of Greenfield Branch

also held a well attended prize schafskopf tournament at Hintze's hall last Sunday afternoon.

Everything is in readiness for the grand afternoon entertainment and ball which has been arranged by the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 185 for Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 31. The committee on arrangements most cordially invite all the Social-Democrats, sympathizers and friends to attend.

The West Side Socialist Women's Club predict a record breaking gathering for their afternoon entertainment and ball to be held, Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 7, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth st. They invite their many west side and south and east side women club members and sympathizers to attend without fail.

What promises to be a grand affair is slated for Oct. 24th under the auspices of the South Side Ladies Singing Society Aurora, in the form of a prize cinch and schafskopf tournament to be followed by a evening sociable. Please don't forget the place, corner Muskego and Mitchell sts.

The South Side Women's Branch has arranged for monthly cinch parties every first Tuesday afternoon at the month at Korsch's hall, Ninth and Greenfield ares. Every first Friday afternoon of the month they hold parties at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st. The latter cinch is set aside for the Fifth Ward Branch.

Next Saturday night the Batchelor Club, an organization composed of Social-Democrats in Bay View, will hold their second annual dance at Huelbeck's hall, end of Howell avenue. Tippecanoe car line. Profits on this occasion will be devoted towards helping in paying the deficit of the Social-Democratic Baseball League.

Please don't forget to attend the

## The Free Public Evening Schools

The Milwaukee School Board opened its free public evening schools last Tuesday evening.

The hours of the school sessions will be from 7 to 9 p. m. The half hour from 7 to 7:30 will be devoted by the teacher to special help and the personal instruction of those pupils who need it. All pupils who can should be present during this half hour. Regular class work will begin at 7:30 and continue until 9.

The evening schools will be taught on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, three evenings of each week.

Thirteen schools will be taught in the following buildings:

First District—Cass and Keweenaw streets.

Third District—Detroit and Jackson streets.

Fourth District—Eighth and Seymour streets.

Tenth District No. 1—Twelfth and Lloyd streets.

Tenth District No. 2—Ninth and Walnut streets.

Coming Nation Club grand annual ball which will be held at the South Side Kindergarten hall, on Greenfield st., Saturday evening, Oct. 30. All of these members are workers for the Social-Democratic party and are worthy of the support of each and all the party members, sympathizers and friends.

Lectures to be held Next Week.

Sunday, Oct. 24, 2:30 p. m., Town of Greenfield Branch, subject: The War of the Classes, by Emil Seidel, at Penekamp's hall, 24th and Lincoln ares.

Sunday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m., Fourteenth Ward Branch, subject: Man or Dollar, and Ninth ave.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, Fifteenth Ward Branch, subject: The Social Revolution, by Daniel W. Hoan, at Odd Fellows' hall, corner 16th and Vliet sts.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, Twenty-first Ward Branch, subject: Socialism and the Child Labor Problem, by Miss E. H. Thomas, at Korsch's hall, 1432 Green Bay ave.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, Twenty-third Ward Branch, subject: Socialism in Relation to the Trades Union Movement, by Jos. Sultaire, at C. Wollin's hall, 782 Greenfield ave.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, Nineteenth Ward Branch, subject: Socialism and the Child Labor Problem, by Miss E. H. Thomas, at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave.

Thursday, Oct. 28, Twelfth Ward Branch, subject: The Fallacy of Democracy, by Carl D. Thompson, at Hoff's hall, 901 Kinnickinnic ave.

ENTERTAINMENTS. SCHAFFS-KOPF TOURNAMENTS, ETC.

Oct. 17—South Side Women's Branch, prize cinch sociable, at Meier's hall, Muskego avenue and Mitchell

Eleventh District No. 2—Eighteenth avenue and Maple street.

Twelfth District No. 1—Hawover street, near Mitchell street.

Thirteenth District No. 1—First and Center streets.

Fourteenth District No. 1—Windlake avenue and Becher street.

Fifteenth District No. 2—Twenty-seventh street and Cold Spring avenue.

Seventeenth District No. 1—Dover street, near Kinnickinnic avenue.

Twenty-first District No. 2—Ninth and Ring streets.

Twenty-second District No. 1—Clarke and Twenty-eighth streets.

The studies will be the same as last year, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, composition, geography, the history and government of the United States and of Wisconsin.

Cooking classes will be taught in the First District, Tenth district No. 1, Eleventh district No. 2, Twelfth district No. 1, Thirteenth district No. 1, and Fifteenth district No.

Books must be provided by each pupil for himself when needed. The principal of the school will tell members of his school when they need books and what books to get.

Regular attendance will be expected of all pupils, except in cases where they are compelled to stay out to work or on account of sickness.

No one should stay away from the evening school because he must be absent an evening now and then, but having entered he should not allow social engagements or unimportant matters to keep him away; he should be in his place unless compelled to stay away.

Oct. 24—South Side Ladies' Singing society, Aurora, prize cinch and schafskopf tournament, Meier's hall, Muskego avenue and Mitchell street. Sociable follows card tournament.

Oct. 24—Ninth Ward Branch, S.D. P., entertainment and ball, Bahn Frei Turn hall, North avenue, near Twelfth street. Admission, 15 cents, after 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

Oct. 28—Bachelor club, second annual dance, to be held Saturday, at Huelbeck's hall, end of Howell avenue—Tippecanoe car line.

Saturday evening, Oct. 30—Coming Nation club, annual ball, at the South Side Kindergarten hall, Greenfield street.

Oct. 31—Twentieth Ward Branch, prize schafskopf and skat tournament, Kettelmann's hall, Twenty-first and Center streets.

Oct. 31—Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, entertainment and ball, at the South Side Turn hall, Admission, 10 cents, after 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

Nov. 7—West Side Women's Socialist Club, entertainment and ball, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street.

Nov. 14—Eleventh Ward Branch, S.D. P., schafskopf tournament, at R. Unke's hall, 887 Muskego avenue. Admission, 50 cents, including refreshments.

Nov. 20—Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Nos. 156 and 185, twenty-fifth anniversary, grand ball, West Side Turn hall, Fourth street. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door, 35 cents.

Nov. 21—Nineteenth Ward Branch, S.D. P., prize schafskopf tournament, Sunday afternoon, at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.

Nov. 28—Fourteenth Ward Branch, prize schafskopf tournament, at

we explain our offer.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company is capitalized at \$25,000, of which about \$18,675 is sold. Shares are \$500 each. No dividends have ever been declared on the stock and probably none ever will be. It was never intended that the publishing company should make profits for individuals, but rather

Schultz's hall, corner Eleventh avenue and Rogers street.

Dec. 4—Twenty-first Ward Branch, their sixth annual ball, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth street and North avenue.

Dec. 4—Vorwaerts Singing society, afternoon entertainment and ball, Bohemian hall, Twelfth street.

Dec. 5—S. S. Maenncherer "Aurora," entertainment and ball, at the South Side Turn hall. Admission, 10 cents, after 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

Jan. 15—Twentieth Ward, S.D. P., monster mask carnival, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth street and North avenue.

Popular Lecture Course

The popular lecture course under the auspices of the Milwaukee Teachers' Association offers the following program for this season:

Monday, Oct. 25, the course will open at Plymouth church, with the Commonwealth Ladies' Orchestra, of Boston. This is the first appearance of the orchestra in Milwaukee, but extensive tours in other parts of the country, for more than two years, have demonstrated its ability beyond question. The ladies have given eminent satisfaction wherever they have appeared.

The lecturers are: Gov. E. W. Hoch of Kansas, Judge George D. Alden of New York, Opie Read,

the well-known author and story teller, George Vincent of Chicago university, and the dramatic impersonator, Adrian M. Newens.

Most of the speakers are too well known in Milwaukee to need an introduction. George E. Vincent of Chicago has been here a number of times. His subject, "Democracy, Cynicism or Faith?" will no doubt be most interesting.

WANTED—Capable Subscription Solicitor for the S.D. Herald at once.

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**NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED**

Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

**\$3.00**



## Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

**QUARTERLY REPORT**—The quarterly report for the locals of the state will be sent to the printers this week. If your secretary has not done his duty, your local will probably get a black mark. Most of the active locals, however, are already in with their reports. The sheet will show good results.

**WASHBURN**—The comrades here are going to make things hum. They have applied for four speakers, Comrades Mills, Goebel, Gaylord and Thompson, and propose to have a strong lecture course in their town.

**TWO RIVERS**—The local has decided to secure an organizer for two days of organization work. This is one of the active locals in the state and is always in the game.

**MARINETTE**—Comrade Larson writes that they are keeping up the fight here against great difficulties, but propose to secure Comrade Goebel for a day and to co-operate with the comrades in Menominee, just across the river.

**WORK THAT ALL CAN DO**—There is one kind of work that every local and every individual, however limited his talents, can do—and that is personal work. Next to the distribution of literature, personal work is the most important and necessary kind of work. Just to show what can be done, the state executive board engaged Comrade Peter Zoll to spend two days a week in Washburn county. He took the names of Socialist sympathizers and readers of Socialist papers which we gave him from the state office. All he did was to go to call on these people. He got them to join the party if possible, to sign their application and pay their first month's dues. Then, if he could, he would sell each one some literature. Or perhaps he would present the matter of contributions to the party work and get them to subscribe on the organization and extension fund. He found frequently people who were Socialists, but who did not want to join the organization for one reason or another, but who would contribute to the work. And finally he got the names of those who had been members of the locals at one time, but had become delinquent.

In this, Comrade Zoll went about visiting individuals. The first two days he secured six new members, sold five or six pieces of literature, secured \$4 cash contributions to the party work, and monthly subscriptions aggregating \$24 for the year, providing all are collected. This shows what can be done by little personal work.

Any comrade who is willing to spend an evening or two a week for most of this kind of work is doing best at evenings, when the men are at home—can put his branch on the active list within a very few weeks. It is this kind of work that must be done if the locals are to keep alive. Keep eternally at it, is the motto. The state office will gladly furnish any local or any comrade with the list of sympathizers and readers of Socialist papers in his community. Write to us.

### THE LITERATURE CAMPAIGN.

We are planning the biggest thing that has ever been attempted in Wisconsin so far. We want the co-operation of every live local in the state to carry it out. We propose a plan for the distribution of literature systematically and thoroughly throughout the state. A circular letter has been sent to every local explaining fully the details of the method. In general, it is this: We would like every comrade and every local who is willing to co-operate with us, in the plan, to let us know at once how many pieces of literature of a given kind each one will be willing to take and pay for and distribute each month at the rate of \$1.50 per thousand, postage extra. If we can get enough orders so as to make at least 20,000, it will pay us to undertake the plan. But we cannot start with much less.

So, whoever you are who read this line, if you are willing to do something, write to us at once, and, if possible, get your local to do so.

So far only two locals have responded to this call, namely, Fond du Lac and Green Bay. The latter does not agree to take any definite number. Superior and Two Rivers have written us, however, and will take the matter up at their next meeting. Other locals are considering it. All seem to favor it.

Our aim is to organize a great co-operative effort. If we can do this systematically and regularly, it will bring great results in the near future. It is this kind of work that made the Milwaukee movement. It is the cheapest and most effective method of propaganda.

We have all been doing it in a haphazard way, but now we want to do it systematically.

We do not suggest that the locals drop their meetings, for they are always a source of strength and inspiration. But we suggest that this plan of literature distribution be added.

Any comrade or any local, however small, can take a certain section of their town to cover. Estimate the number of pieces of literature that you need and are willing to take and pay for each month, and let us know. Do not try to do too much. Take as much territory as you can cover in two or three evenings in a month. That would be dead easy. And do not wait for anybody else to act—block out your own job and bet busy.

The plan started will grow. And the locals that carry forward this kind of work will soon reap the result in increased membership and vote. And if there are those who are willing to distribute the literature but cannot pay for it, we are going to start a fund so as to furnish literature to those who are unable to pay. In this way we will get the greatest possible amount of work done.

This is our plan. Letters are now before the locals. If your local has not acted, or if you have not yet written to us, do so today. Do not lay this paper down, until you have resolved to write us about it.

**1909 Picnic Ticket Receipts**  
Previously reported ..... \$871.50  
West Allis Branch ..... 2.45  
G. E. .... .50

## State Campaign Debt Fading

Again the Kenosha comrades come to the front! This time it is Branch 1, the English speaking branch of Kenosha, which donates \$5.00 to clear up the state campaign deficit. Well done for Kenosha!

\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25
\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15
\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50
\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c
\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c	\$50c

## The Conservation of the Plum Tree?

OR is it conservation of common sense we need?

A few weeks ago the plans for the new \$100,000 fire engine house were accepted. Many local architects entered the "competition," if such it can be called. In the light of later events, it ranked well in the farce degree. It was not merit they sought and it was not beauty or stability or efficiency that determined the decision. The few remaining Rose plums hung in the balance and there was nothing to outweigh them. Mayor Rose said Mr. Messner was to get the job because he was a good party worker and that was sufficient. Mr. Messner got it—presumably because his plans call for a \$75,000 structure, thereby saving the city the difference. What matters it? Messner is one of de bunch! He takes a little jaunt every now and then through the country with Schoenecker and a few of his pals, singing the praises of the present administration. Or is it the doxology they sing? No matter! It is the price one pays for a shake of the plum tree. What a healthy bargain! What a lovely polish for this "bright spot" of ours—this beautiful crotch!

Is this what you asked for when you cast your vote for Rosey? Well,

you are getting it! So quit your kicking and thank your stars you still have a shirt on your back.

You are usually too busy to take an interest in politics. The sporting sheet is your favorite and also your limit. Now that the political bees are beginning to swarm again, do you care where they land in?

Are you looking for means of stopping this prodigality at the people's expense? Do you wonder who will be our next mayor—or president?

Spruce up your memory! Have you forgotten the literary efforts of Theodore Vilter et al., and the danger of the election of Socialist judges? Have you forgotten the big Taft posters and the little shop bulletins telling you that your job, your home, your very life depend on his election?

Have you forgotten? Then ask some of our captains of industry—or infamy. Mr. Neacy (if he isn't engaged on another injunction or a law suit to replenish his treasury), or Mr. Niedermeyer of the Power and Mining Machinery company, at Cudahy, will be glad to enlighten you and—verify it!

Are you so short of memory that you cannot remember these insults

to your manhood? Or haven't you any?

Read up the slaughter of the home rule bill and other progressive measures and do a little thinking between now and next spring.

Are your brains outside of the shop as well as in it, even if your employer does protest. He doesn't own your brains, at least not yet.

Don't be in such a rush to climb into the band wagon. Times are "good" just now (comparatively) and you will get the usual chance when the next panic comes along.

Stick to the roadside, where you can hear the tramping of feet. Will you do that? Or will you cast your next ballot (if you have time) in the same old slovenly way and then lamblast, in the same old slovenly manner, the trusts, the employers and particularly the stupidity of the laboring man?

If you intend to do that, don't worry about the days or years to come.

Life is but an empty dream anyhow—like your pocket book—and 'twill soon be o'er. Vox populi, vox Dei!

Ave, verily, "the voice of the people is the voice of God," but you don't know it. So quit your kicking and give us three cheers for Taft, Rosey and the gang.—The Gadfly.

the play. Only the plot has been used in the dramatization. The production is magnificent, the scenery, the costumes and the music being conceived by one of the greatest masters of stagecraft in the profession.

**MAJESTIC.**  
An exceptionally promising vaudeville bill is offered at the Majestic theater for the week beginning Monday afternoon. It is headlined by Fred Lindsay, the Australian bushman, cowboy, hunt-

er and explorer, who will be seen in his wondrous feats with the stock whip for the first time in Milwaukee. Other numbers on next week's bill will include Mabel Montgomery, Hyman Meyer, and the Basque Grand Opera quartette.

**NEW STAR.**  
"Town Talk: The Best Show on the Road," is the title of the newest show touring in burlesque this season. This organization is the sensation of the present season in

novelty, will head the bill, Edward DeCordia and company, in "Red Ike"; The Zedals, hand balancers; Lew Ward, tramp monologist; Ike Vogel's last week of illustrated songs. An extra number will be the views of the Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.

**NEW COLUMBIA.**  
The 28-Ewing-28 boys band feature next week's bill at the Columbia in one of the most spectacular vaudeville specialties, consisting of zonaves' drills, marches, band concerts and solos by the most competent boys' band in the country, and five other acts.

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Danish Branch, Socialist home, 382 Washington street.

Je. Branch, S.D. Headquarters, 344 S. street.

**THURSDAY.**  
East Side Women's Club, Heilbecker's hall, 327 Sherman street.

Twelfth Ward Branch, Hoff's hall, 50 Kinmekimic avenue.

Seventeenth Ward Branch, Old Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinmekimic avenues.

Fourth Ward Branch, 793 Forest Home avenue.

South Side Young People's Socialist League, 382 Washington street.

## At the Theaters Next Week

**DAVIDSON.**  
Henry W. Savage, this season's most successful producer, will present Henry E. Dixey in the idyllic mid-west comedy, "Mary Jane's Pa," at the Davidson for one week, beginning Sunday, Oct. 24.

The sort of drama which Savage gives us has never been subject to the fault of cheap situations and

blatant virtue. In "The County Chairman," and "The College Widow," we had stories of a healthy growth in productions which although massive, were nevertheless natural. And in "Mary Jane's Pa" we are said to have a continuation of the above class of plays, and, if possible, an even better depiction and portrayal of types and characters.

**BIJOU.**  
"Sis Hopkins," which comes to

bra theater next week, beginning Sunday afternoon, being moral or otherwise. If there be any unpleasant scenes of suggestions in the book, there are absolutely none in

er and explorer, who will be seen in his wondrous feats with the stock whip for the first time in Milwaukee. Other numbers on next week's bill will include Mabel Montgomery, Hyman Meyer, and the Basque Grand Opera quartette.

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most of country life, full to the uttermost of sweet sentiment and delightful comedy. "Sis," the quaint little country girl, about whom the story of this very interesting play is woven, is unlike any other character that has ever been staged, and Miss Rose Melville, who originated the part, will again be seen as "Sis," with her funny little pig tails, her striped stockings and her odd little celluloid side combs.

**ALHAMBRA.**  
Much has been said and written both pro and con upon the subject of the play, "Three Weeks," which is booked to appear at the Alham-

er and explorer, who will be seen in his wondrous feats with the stock whip for the first time in Milwaukee. Other numbers on next week's bill will include Mabel Montgomery, Hyman Meyer, and the Basque Grand Opera quartette.

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**FRIDAY.**  
Eleventh Ward Branch, Sieglaff's hall, corner Mitchell and Muskego.

**NOTICE!**  
Comrade Arthur M. Lewis, of Chicago, Ill., will deliver his first lecture under the auspices of the Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee County, Tuesday evening, November 16, 1909, 8 P. M. at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 264 Fourth St. Make no other arrangements for this evening. Admission free. Bring your friends. Everybody cordially invited. "Subject will be announced later."

Everybody attending the lecture is kindly requested to be in his seat at 8 P. M.

## Souvenir Day

A handsome souvenir given to every purchaser

**Saturday, October 23**

A cup of our delicious coffee served FREE to each visitor during the afternoon and evening.

**GRAND UNION TEA CO.**  
228 WEST WATER STREET

## To Separate Misdemeanors from Crimes

Following is the text of Ald. Seidel's resolution, introduced in the council, which seeks to protect citizens arrested on mere ordinance misdemeanors from being thrown into dark cells the same as thieves and murderers:

Whereas, With the growth of our city it becomes necessary to pass more and more legislation to regulate and maintain order, even in minor detail, and arresting offenders; and

Whereas, No distinction is made between trivial and gross offenses, thus frequently for very trivial reasons subjecting citizens to humiliating treatment at the hands of our police officials, such treatment being out of all proportion to the offense, as well as severity of the penalty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary, together with the chief of police and the city attorney, be and hereby are directed to classify the general city ordinances, and report back to the common council such amendments to chapter 22 of the general city ordinances as are necessary to protect trivial offenders against the indignity of being locked up in cells as gross criminals.

**FOR SALE**  
One share of stock in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Owner is in very poor circumstances. Who will help him? Price of share, \$5.00. Address C. F., care of Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

**CRYSTAL.**  
A big bill of feature acts next week at the Crystal: Beyer & Herman, in a sensational spectacular

novelty, will head the bill, Edward DeCordia and company, in "Red Ike"; The Zedals, hand balancers; Lew Ward, tramp monologist; Ike Vogel's last week of illustrated songs. An extra number will be the views of the Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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# What are Recreation Centers? This Tells You

The Milwaukee School Board Has Already Established Three and Has a Fourth in Contemplation. "Open the Schools to the People!"

[From Report of the City of New York, 1908.]

**D**URING the season of 1907-1908 twenty-two recreation centers were conducted in Manhattan, one in the Bronx and five in Brooklyn. Six evenings each week, from October to May, the doors were open from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, with an average nightly attendance of 9,859.

In its relation to the civic body the center has become only second in importance to the public school. Public decency may demand the closing of all evil resorts which lead our young people downward, but unless substitutes are provided that satisfy the natural craving for pleasure, anarchy will inevitably result.

The city will always be greatly indebted to the brain that first conceived the idea of opening closed school houses and filling them with active clubs. The growth of this movement has been phenomenal. Today about 400 self-governing clubs are rapidly advancing toward the goal of well informed, patriotic citizenship. The path first outlined for this achievement has not been deviated from, but only broadened, with the passing years.

Gymnastic training is still the prerogative of the club member and

it takes but a short time for the new recruit to appreciate the wider horizon this gives him. Several clubs sufficiently cosmopolitan to include Italians, Irish, Hebrews and Russians work together harmoniously. Debates, literary programs, concerts, library books, chess and checker tournaments, with athletic contests, offer all possible incentive to individual advancement.

As a reformatory agency the center continues to wield tremendous power. I have acknowledgments of this from parents and from boys redeemed from gambling habits and other vices. One of the marked instances of the year was the rescue of what the police designated "one of the worst gangs of girls on the east side." In the club of twenty young women, now tamed and decent, one would not recognize the hoydens of a few months ago.

So strong have many of our clubs become that the board graciously permitted their meeting rooms to be kept open during the summer. This undoubtedly has benefited them in every respect. The social functions held during the winter were admirably conducted. Nowhere does a little training in the courtesies of life show such marvelous transformations in speech and manner as among these boys and girls.

## In New York

Until this year the study room received but slight notice from the day schools. Young men studying for civil service examinations have heretofore monopolized the desks. Last winter several of these rooms were nightly opened for children deficient in class work. In tenements where several persons sew and sleep in the same room the noise and vitiated air make quiet study impossible. It was particularly to relieve congested lower grades that this provision was made. The card system suggested by you was used with excellent results; each study room teacher knew by reference to the principal's card just what assistance each pupil required. We hope to greatly extend this service another year.

Several young foreigners have requested training in reading English aloud, in order to perfect their enunciation. Our club directors are alert to improve suggestions of this kind, and in their nightly five-minute talk to the clubs, particularly on current events, they correct misrepresentations which ignorant minds might turn into mischievous channels.

Several distinguished visitors inspected our evening centers last year, leaving words of commendation. From no less fell warmer en-

comiums than from those of Mrs. Humphrey Ward. At the banquet given by the Playground Association of America she said:

"Let me say at once that I am lost in envy and admiration of these evening play centers of yours. I saw a sight the other evening, under the guidance of Miss Evangeline Whitney and Mrs. Edwin Hewitt, which has given me a sense of the vigor of your population, and perhaps, I may say, of the enormous possibilities of the American future, which I shall not soon forget. More, we found a thousand boys and lads gathered in the playground or basement of one of your schools, all of them of foreign origin, and all, as it seemed to me, already passionately American—conducting a dozen clubs in separate class rooms—playing football, basketball, besides all kind of quiet games, and debating all kinds of questions, literary, social and political, under the rule of discussion which the Anglo-Saxon races have made for themselves."

"In another we found a thousand girls, divided in the same way between active physical exercise and club meetings (by the way, while one of the boys' clubs was debating Mr. Bryce's Commonwealth, the girls were discussing Silas Marner); and, in the third, perhaps most remarkable of all, five hundred girls were gathered, debating whether you should retain the Philippine Islands, with a vigor, a fluency, a command of patriotic language and feeling which struck me with amazement. Here were girls, some of whom who could only have arrived in your country a year or two ago, and all of them the children of aliens, appealing to your Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and talking of your revolutionary war and the Monroe doctrine, of liberty and self-government, with intensity of personal appropriation such as no mere school teaching could have produced."

"It seems to me, then, that in your evening use of our great schools for your growing lads and girls, you have solved a problem at which we in England are still painfully fumbling."

## Report of the City of Boston

Within a year past there have been made three interesting experiments, which show some of the ways in which school houses may be used for the pleasures and profit of the people of the neighborhood. Educational centers, as they have been called, were started in Roxbury April 14, 1902.

Classes have been formed in cooking, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, basket making, wood working, singing and gymnastics; and these have been attended by adults chiefly, and by youths beyond the school age. These classes have nearly all been successful, the enthusiasm being well sustained to the end. The ordinary

school subjects, which are taught in the elementary evening schools, were not given much attention at the educational centers. In South Boston and in Roxbury there was little need of this, because there were evening schools already open in the immediate neighborhood, which were doing good work that ought not to be disturbed. At the Hancock we find, however, more of the academic work added to the industrial teaching. There was a Shakespeare class, composed of girls graduated from the Hancock schools; also a class of beginners in French, a class in civil government, and a class in bookkeeping were carried on.

Besides the industrial and the academic features in the work of the educational centers there were others of a more social kind. The singing classes, open to men as well as to women, were of this kind. Then there were concerts, lectures, dancing, and quiet games provided for the entertainment of all the classes. The older boys and girls in the day schools were invited to come to the school house to study their "home lessons." They came in considerable numbers, and after studying their lessons for an hour, spent another hour playing dominoes, checkers, and other quiet games.

Such, in brief, are the suggestions of a single year's experimentation with educational centers. They show that the social life of a neighborhood can be reached by the school in many ways not heretofore undertaken by the teachers or by the school authorities; and they may serve to establish a belief that the public good will be furthered by making each school so far as possible a social center for its vicinity. Here is a work which, in my belief, should be taken up by every school principal and staff of assistant teachers in the city. There are, doubtless, many of those quite able to make the initiative, if only suitable encouragement be given. Indeed, it would be enough in some instances to remove the discouraging restrictions, which have hitherto existed; as, for example, the rule which makes it impossible to get up a subscription entertainment for the benefit of the school, if the pupils are to take any part in the effort to raise the necessary money.

In an address recently made by me to the masters of the Boston schools, the following was said: We shall do well, I think, to consider seriously the significance of the recent movement represented by the so-called educational center. There are those who appear to think it a passing fad. But it will hardly be wise thus lightly to dismiss the matter. The educational center doubtless has been called into existence by causes that we may recognize among the social conditions that prevail in most of the neighborhoods in the city.

## Town Topics by the Town Crier

What is this we hear about hushed-up graft at the recent State Fair? Who got the "dough," and how much?

Owing to the increased assessed valuation the tax rate this year will

be lower than at any time since 1906. Catch the point?

Even some of the dreams Beggs dreams come true. But what right has the street railway czar to dream dreams after his many attacks on the Socialists for being dreamers?

By all means let the people vote on the civic center plan. But even this will not protect the city from a Neacy injunction suit. It did not in the case of the municipal light plant.


The *Sentinel* says the next time we send aldermen to Montreal a chaplain should go, too. However, in the recent case it appears that there was a chaplain along, but that he was the chap that most needed watching.

Secretary Cargill of the health department is for public comfort stations. So is every other reputable citizen who has any civic decency about him. Let the matter be agitated, and we cordially welcome Mr. Cargill to the much maligned ranks of the agitators.


Chief Clancy now has his new pleasure touring car "to go to fires in," and the old one will be turned over to one of his assistants. We venture the suspicion that the new car will be more in use for family rides than for actual department work. And the city foots the bills.

The purchase of that beautiful Kern tract on the upper river by the city seems to be just the wise thing to do. Milwaukee cannot get too much park property along that beautiful stream, and the people will bless their lucky stars many times over if it becomes their property.

Ald. Biersach should be placed under guardianship as well as Ald. Abert. At the last meeting of the common council, despite the fact that there were ladies in the gallery, he made a speech in which he uttered a certain filthy and immoral remark, to the disgust of all who heard him thus lower the dig-



## Lachenmaier & Co., 3d & State



As the Season Advances the Impor-  
tative Need of an

## Overcoat

becomes more evident. To meet the requirements of men and young men in every walk of life, our stock has been selected with care and due attention to details of workmanship. Consequently we can supply your overcoat at prices ranging from

**\$10 to \$30**

**Our Big Shirt Sale**  
has been drawing the Crowds all week  
In the New Subway

There we offer choice values to successfully introduce this salesroom.

SHIRT VALUES UP TO \$1—Better than most shirts at that price now, but not so full in choice of patterns. All sizes from 14 up, go at each. **25c**

SHIRT VALUES UP TO \$1.50—Broken numbers of recent season selling. Some very nifty patterns. Choice in sizes from 14 up, each. **75c**

Extra Value Shirts, ranging in regular price from \$1 to \$1.50, but very much broken in numbers and sizes, although all sizes from 14 up are represented, at each. **45c**

### THE EYE-OPENER

MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING



MEN'S FURNISHINGS

### LACHENMAIER & CO.

CORNER THIRD and STATE, MILWAUKEE

Big Underwear  
Values,  
45c to \$3.50  
Per Garment



## Popular Lecture Course

MILWAUKEE TEACHERS' ASS'N  
BEGINS, OCT. 25 At Plymouth Church

**PROGRAM**  
Oct. 25—Commonwealth Ladies' Orchestra.  
Nov. 12—Opie Read, "Old Lime Juckin'."  
Jan. 22—E. W. Hoeh, "A Message from Kansas."  
Feb. 12—Adrian M. Newens, "A Singular Life."  
Feb. 18—Hon. Geo. D. Allen, "The Needs of the Hour."  
Feb. 25—Geo. Edgar Vincent, "Democracy—Christian or Pagan?"  
SEASON TICKETS \$1.00—On Sale at Gray's Book Store, 104 Wisconsin St.

nity of the body of which he is a member.

The Big Sister movement in Milwaukee is a highly meritorious undertaking and we wish it every possible success. It is a work that is badly needed, for the crop of girls that are treading the downward path to perdition, under modern commercial auspices, is appallingly large.

Now that the "men of the sea" who have twined their legs in a strangle hold round the neck of the Auditorium ask a thousand dollars a night rental for the "people's building" it is up to the Hippodrome people to enlarge that building and to give the Auditorium "owners" a good, stiff taste of competition.

The newspapers have it that Ald. Arnold was "called off" in the fight on the expense bill of that Montreal junket. The best answer to this foolishness, as well as to the imbecile gibberish of the public nuisance and city contractor, Bayliss, is the fact that the Social-Democratic aldermen, Ald. Arnold included, voted practically solidly against the bill.

The people of Nineteenth street held a meeting the past week to express their feelings toward the street railway for proposing to run a street car line in front of their homes, and had hardly got started when they discovered a street railway foreman acting as a spy for Beggs in the meeting. They were so incensed at this sort of tactics that they fired the fellow bodily.

Complaint comes to us of the Children's Free Hospital, and as near as we can size up the trouble it seems to center round the fact that the institution cannot afford to employ sufficient nurses. This, however, is a criticism that several other hospitals deserve also. But a hospital ought to be right or go out of business. Neglect of suffering children or sufferers of any age is not a pleasant thing to think about.

We note that the dean of the Marquette university school of dentistry speaks of "school children, who are the wards of the state from an educational standpoint." This is a flat contradiction of the standpoint of hostility to the public schools enunciated by Bishop Keane here in Milwaukee a few weeks ago. This thing of first blowing hot and then cold might be expected to raise some foreboding doubts in the minds of the people who hold their public school system as their dearest public possession.

Talk of the advantages of trade unionism, here is a case in point. Men are employed by the Northwestern railroad loading beer kegs

into cars. They are kept at this work eight hours, probably because of fear that the brewery unions, who also have men loading cars, would make trouble if longer hours were enforced, and then these railway workmen are made to work two hours longer to complete the work day, from 7 to 8 in the morning and from 5 to 6 in the afternoon! And they do not get union wages.

It ought to be a revelation to the educated readers of Milwaukee newspapers to note the tone of the editorials on the Ferrer case in the *Sentinel* and *Free Press*. Both seek to "damn Ferrer with faint praise," the *Sentinel*, because being an organ of ultra-capitalist interests, it instinctively hates men like Ferrer, who seek to elevate the masses and make them less subservient, and the *Free Press*, because as a newspaper that has for a long time sneezed every time the Jesuit college on the hill takes snuff, it seeks to please the elements which that institution represents.

There is a good deal of gossip in school board circles over an incident that took place at a recent meeting. Mrs. Kander, one of the directors, objected to the reappointment of two members of the Trade School committee because now that there is a girls' Trade school, she thought there should be a woman on the committee. This greatly angered A. J. Lindeman, the big manufacturer and union fighter, who is a member of the Trade School committee, who was present at the meeting. As soon as Mrs. Kander was in his vicinity at the close of the session, it is said that he began pouring out the vials of his wrath upon her, and is said to have used language that would hardly look well in print in doing so. The next day Mr. Kander, on learning of the incident, is said to have called up Lindeman by phone to complain about the insult, and the story goes that Kander got a hotter dose of billingsgate than even his wife had received. Lindeman is well known as a bluffer of those he thinks he can walk over, but it was not supposed that he was an insulter of women.

Chief Janssen's defense of the "third degree," or rather the denial of its existence is not very convincing. The Klein play, now at the Davidson, may be an exaggeration, yet the evidences are not lacking to show that this method of hounding persons suspected of crime into "confessions" really is employed by the police in different cities, and a notable instance that comes to mind is that of the young Chinaman in New York, who was believed to be an accomplice of the murderer of Elsie Sigel. One has only to read any of old Allan Pinkerton's books—and Pinkerton seems to have been rather the father of this sort of "third degree" work—to get a pretty clear line on the whole business. Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, and for years an attorney, devotes considerable space to the "third degree" in his book, "The Turn of the Balance," as he does also to the tortures undoubtedly employed in our "reformatory" state prisons—the "water cure," etc., etc. Whitlock has made a study of the whole subject and his word is probably every bit as good as that of an interested witness, such as Milwaukee's chief of police. If the Klein play

is exaggerated as to the employment of brutality—and certainly some of the police officials we have known are incapable of anything but angelic conduct—it yet does a public service, just as other literary exaggerations have done, in arousing a public opinion that will tend to abate the real abuse.

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